## MONDAY SPECIAL

One lot Skin Floor Rugs (about 36 inches long), unlined, black, brown and gray, former prices \$2 to \$4: Monday's prices, 50c to

### **JACKETS**

Choice of about 50 Cloth Jackets, some fur trimmed others plain, all good cloth, well made, colors black, green, Havana brown, brown, navy and tan-not a Jacket in the lot worth under \$12, and from that to \$16, choice Monday,

## \$5

Special prices on all Cloaks, Furs and Sealskin Garments for the next four days.

## L. S. Ayres & Co.

CHOICE CHINA CHEAP AT W В MONDAY'S WINDOW BARGAINS.

One window devoted to-1,000 Pitchers in size from a small "creamer" to the largest water pitcher. Choice of any one of them from 29c to 66c

One window devoted to-Bine Dinner Ware, including 500 large size Blue Bowls at

11c each 1,000 Tea Pot Stande at 5c each 500 Sauce Dishes at 5c each

## - ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

NOTICE. HALF-PRICE SALE - ON ALL -SHOES Shown in our window from day to day,

"The Fashion" 10 N. Pennsylvania St.



**Bates House** 000000

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

Madame Gaza Gives a Private Exhibition of Her Power.

Madame Gaza, who was one of the atfractions at the Empire last week, gave a private exhibition of her power last night at English's Hotel. Her real name is Price, and she hails from Georgia, where it is claimed the was a State wonder for several years before she began her career on the stage. Her exhibitions are truly wonderful, and while some people give what seem to be plausible explanations of asked to explain one feat, which seems to admit of no natural explanation except the one given by her-magnetism. Her a piece of wood such as is used for garden hoe handles. Three men grasp the stick firmly, holding it in a perpendicular position, while she places the palm of one hand, with the fingers extended, against the side, hear the lower end, without taking any grip whatever. Three strong men, weighing over five hundred pounds, were unable to release the stick from the palm of her hand and pull it down to the ficor. She said she could have resisted the efforts of twice the number as easily as three, and her subsequent exhibition seemed to prove the truth of her words.

Next a man weighing 250 pounds, while standing, placed the seat of an ordinary chair against his breast and took a firm hold on the rungs. In this position, with the four legs of the chair extending in front of him, he was to resist the pressure of Madame Gaza's thumbs, placed against the bottoms of the extended legs. Closing the fingers of her hands, she placed her thumbs on the chair legs, and in a few moments gave the signal that all was ready, and the man was seen to be straining every muscle to hold his position, while the form and face of Madame Gaza showed no sign of a strain or struggle. For a moment only the man held his rosition than firmly, holding it in a perpendicular posi-

the form and face of Madame Gaza showed no sign of a strain or struggle. For a moment only the man held his position, then wavered and was pushed back several feet. Assistance was called for, and two more men, one on each side, took hold of the chair, but their combined strength was overcome by the little woman with apparently as much ease as the one had been.

These and other exhibitions were given, one of which was to lift three men seated in a chair by simply placing the paims of chair by simply placing the palms of hands against the sides of the chair legs, taking no grip whatever. In the audienece last night were several physicians, who were as much mystified as the other spectators. They want there proposed spectators. They went there prepared to believe nothing they saw, but expressed themselves as mystified after seeing the

#### performance. Nature Versus Legislation.

The Progress Club held its regular meeting in Mansur Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. T. J. Hudson made the address, the subject being "Nature Versus Legislation." The faithful few who attended wrapped themselves in their coats to keep from freezing. Mr. Hudson said that civilization develops the intellectual force which produces individuality and this becomes a fad with some people, who try to have their fads enacted in laws. He said there are only two natural schools of philosophy—that of physics and that of economics. He gave the history of the evolution of civil law and reached the conclusion that true political union is one which will only be reached by "be it repealed" rather be reached by "be it repealed" rather than "be it enacted." At next Sunday's meeting Prof. John R. Commons, of In-diana University, will speak on "Taxa-tion in Indiana."

Insure your home in the Glens Falls. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

## INKLING OF SCANDAL

TRANSACTION IN STATE'S PRISONS COME TO LIGHT.

Governor Matthews Tells of the History of the Bicycle Contract at Michigan City.

PRISON SOUTH

CONTRACTORS RECENTLY OWED THE STATE \$26,000 FOR LABOR.

The Governor's Idea of Nonpartisan Boards-Building and Loan Association Legislation.

The prison committee of the Senate and House, which went to Michigan City last Friday to inspect the affairs of the northern prison, returned to the city yesterday afternoon. Several members of the two committees went to Chicago, and will not return to Indianapolis until this morning. The members who returned to the city yesterday afternoon did not give out a vast amount of information, and it did not appear that there was much to give. The committee made a cursory examination of the books, looked through the contracts and looked about the prisons. On the face of things there was nothing to which the committee could take serious exception but there were no charges of defalcation nor of malfeasance and the investigation was not as searching nor conducted as much in detall as would have been the case if the committee had been trying to unearth a scandal or probe alleged crookedness. The bicycle factory in which a number of Democratic State officers are said to be interested was an object of special interest, and some sharp questions were put to Warden French, but with the effect to disclose little that has not been hitherto pub-

Walter J. Ball, of Lafayette, is manager of the business, while William C. Smith, formerly of the Goshen blcycle works, has charge of the factory. The other men interested in the enterprise, it was stated, are Capt. D. F. Allen, of Frankfort, who is a member of the State Tax Board; D. J. Coulter, of Frankfort, and ex-State Senator M. F. Hutchinson, of Michigan City. Warden French stated that he had not a cent invested in the industry, either directly or indirectly; that the contracting of labor to the company was purely in the line of his duties as warden, and that the price paid for labor was up to the scale that was paid by any other company that was employing convict labor. As yet the bicycle company has not made much of a showing. The building is up and a few machines have been turned out, but the factory is still incomplete, and more men are engaged in putting in machinery than are employed in making bicycles. It will be two months yet before the factory is running anything like full force, and when complete it is stated that the factory will not employ over 150 men. The managers declare that it is their purpose to keep prices up to the present schedule, unless the Legislature compels them to brand their product as prison made, in which event it is presumed they will have to undersell the free labor product in order to find a market.

The committee discovered that at Michigan City there is a tremendous interest in the question whether the management of the prison is to remain in the hands of Warden French, or whether there is to be a change. Senator Crumpacker, the present Republican Senator from LaPorte county, in which the prison is located, is a candidate for warden to succeed French. The politicians of the county have taken sides for one man or the county have taken sides for one man or the other, and feeling has been worked up to a high pitch. Somewhat strange as it may appear, the division is not on party lines. Crumpacker has the support of ex-Mayor Kruger, ex-Representative Collins and other prominent Democrats and Franch has some friends Representative Collins and other prominent Democrats, and French has some friends among the Republicans. The opposition of Kruger is explained by the fact that when he was a candidate for Mayor last spring French and the "prison gang" assisted in defeating him, and Kruger and his friends are now after the scalp of French. The opposition to Crumpacker within his own party lines is formidable. Many Republican leaders do not hesitate to say that the management of the prison is a source of weakness to the party that has it, and if weakness to the party that has it, and if there is to be a change they insist that a warden shall be chosen from outside of

a warden shall be chosen from outside of LaPorte county.

Senator Crumpacker has a candidate for prison director in the person of Dr. Shutt, who will be down to Indianapolis within the next few days to lay a few wires in the direction of securing his election. Dr. Shutt will have the active support of Harry Tuthill and other prominent leaders of the county, but there will be a combination to defeat him composed of Mayor VanDusen, Mr. Vilas, a banker, and others. Senator Crumpacker will have opposition, even should it be decided to take the management of the prison out of its present hands. Hon. Aaron Jones, of South Bend, who was a candidate for Secretary of State before the last Republican State convention, has the last Republican State convention, has announced himself as a candidate, and it is understood that if it is decided to make a change in the management, Hon. Charles Harley, of Delphi, member of the Republican State committee for the Tenth district will ask for a consideration of his claims. Whether there is to be a change, of course, depends on what the Legislature does with the appointing power, since if it does not take it out of the hands of the Governor, or at least modify it, there can be no

change.
The committee which returned yester-

The committee which returned yester-day gave it out that it would present no report of its findings or declare its policy until it has paid a trip to the southern prison, at Jeffersonville, which will probably be made next week.

The chief subject for discussion that will come before the joint Republican caucus called for next Tuesday evening will be the appointing power. Republicans do not hesitate to admit that the problem is a troublesome one. It is perfectly plain that troublesome one. It is perfectly plain that unless the present method of giving the Governor absolute power in the matter of the appointments is at least modified the party can make no progress toward placing the institutions of the State on a nonpartisan basis, to which the party is committed. Having the power to carry out this pledge, thundered from the stump, and declared in every platform that has been adopted for a dozen years, the point is made that the party cannot, with good grace, go before the people again and ask for their support upon the promise that if they are given authority they will reform the State institutions. There is a considerable clarent. erable element that favors the taking of the appointing power out of the hands of the Governor, or at least modifying it by the creation of an appointing board, to consist of the Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor of State. This pian is embodied in the bill that was introduced in the House last Friday by Representative Hamrich, of Hendricks county, and this bill will be made the subject of chief consideration at the Tuesday night caucus. The bill will be warmly opposed by those who insist that the party shall maintain consistency in the attitude it has taken with reference to the lodging of the appointing power with the Governor and some members are so determined in this view that they declare they will not abide by the action of the caucus if it is determined to strip the Governor of the authority to

#### make the appointments. CONVICT LABOR DEBT.

Company at Southern Prison Owes the State \$26,000-Governor Talks. Governor Matthews was asked last night concerning the testimony by Warden French before the Legislative committee that visited the institution last week. He said:

"I had no connection with the erection of the buildings, except that I advised the directors at a visit to the institution last spring that every effort ought to be made to keep the prisoners at work, according to law, and that if they knew of any person or

over three hundred men not employed, and I found the guards taking the prisoners about the yard for exercise. The warden was driven to great straits to find work for the prisoners, and the prison discipline was becoming seriously impaired by the cvil of idleness. At that time there were a number of citizens who were talking of taking a cooperage contract from the distilleries at Terre Haute, and negotiations went so far that the citizens agreed to employ 150 prisoners, thinking they had a contract with the Whisky Trust people. The buildings, according to my suggestion, were then begun, but before they were finished the citizens found that the trust was not able to break away from an existing contract, and that therefore it could not enter into a contract with them. This caused them to refuse to sign papers with the prison board, fuse to sign papers with the prison board, and hence the half completed buildings were thrown upon the board's hands without an occupant. Some good, of course, had resulted in giving the convicts work upon the building, but it was a mistake not to bind the company provesing to use the convent

the company proposing to use the contract "Things went on in this way until August, when the blcycle contract was perfected, and after the former mistake the contractors were bound in legal form. This is the contract that figured in the campaign, and, while I see objections to contract labor, the law provides for it, and it was the board's duty to obey the law. The former contractors, after the general depression set in, found themselves unable to dispose of all the goods that the force of prisoners under contract could make, and as soon as the contracts expired they refused to re-new them. This was one thing that caused the unusual amount of idleness among the

In illustration of the effects the depression had upon the contractors of prison la-bor, Governor Matthews said that the combor, Governor Matthews said that the company manufacturing woodenware and brushes in the Southern Prison found its goods stacking up and no market for them. The company tried every possible means to secure release from the contract with the State, but it was held to it, and, being unable to sell goods, its debt on account of wages at one time amounted to \$26,000. The trustees were in great trouble about the money, and finally induced the company to give them a lien upon the goods as security. give them a lien upon the goods as security. In this way the depression was tided over, so that on Jan. 1 the company only owed the State \$5,000. This is a matter that did not become public until now. Except for the security given for the payment of the wages State there would have been a heavy loss.

#### WHAT GOVERNOR WOULD DO. He Would Constant Nonpartisanship

to Mean Democracy. A number of the Republican members of the Legislature have called upon the Governor in reference to his attitude as to the proposed changes in the appointing power. He has told them that he would not assume any of the responsibility for appointments made by a board composed of the State officials, of which he was a minority.

"What would you do if the law imposed the appointment upon you of a non-partisan board composed of three members, not more than two members of one political party?" was asked of him by Representative Mer-

will tell you frankly," said he. would appoint two Democrats and one Republican. A Republican Governor with a Democratic Legislature under the same circumstances would make his appointments

in the same way."

### AGAINST THE EXPENSE FUND.

Sentiment of Legislative Council-Representative Harrison's Views. Building and loan association legislation was discussed at the meeting of the labor legislative council yesterday afternoon, and while no action was taken, the sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of an amendment abolishing the expense fund of these associations. "What do I know about building and loan

associations?" repeated Representative Har-

rison, of Elkhart county, when asked concerning them at the Denison last evening. "The exact truth is I know very little about them and my store of knowledge on this subject has been gained since my arrival at the Capital. My initiative impressions of these organizations," continued Mr. Harrison, "were decidedly favorable ones. The origin of the building and loan associations marked an important epoch in the history of our financial institutions. Primarily their objects were praiseworthy and easy of understanding. They were designed to benefit people of small means. Their advent was heralded far and wide with acclamations of satisfaction and their subsequent transactions were eminently just. They proved so attractive to the common people that small earnings which had been stored in savings banks were withdrawn and invested in building and loan stock which offered the allurements of larger profits. The societies first organized dealt out exact justice to the whole people. They bore the charm of great simplicity and their literature disseminated the plans and purposes of the organizations in such a manner as to be readily understood. When the claim was made that a certain rate of interest would accrue to the investor on a stipulated amount of cash, and a specified date of maturity of stock was vouchsafed. the small patron, ill acquainted with mind ness propositions, could possess his mind with the happy assurance that the state-ments would be verified, and that the figures would not be so adroitly juggled as to be made to lie. This was the condition which obtained when the associations were first organized in the State of Indiana. Up to this point all who cared to, could know all this point all who cared to, could know all about building and loan associations. In fact the history of their transactions is the history of the financial prosperity of the State. Many beautiful cottages and cheerful and happy homes stand as enduring monuments to their beneficent influences. They encouraged economy and frugality among the wage-earners and elevated the standard of citizenships."

"What do you regard as the most objectionable feature to the conduct of the jectionable feature to the conduct of the associations in existence to-day?"

"The prime and paramount objection is the dishonesty of the officers in charge. By the provisions of the law enacted in 1885, under which all the building, loan fund and savings associations in existence to-day in this State were organized, it was made possible for unscrupulous and designing men, acting upon the faith and confidence earned by a long administration of honest and upright business principles, to engage in speculative enterprises under that name. This law delegates to the incorporators almost unlimited power in fixing their own rules of government. It is left to the province of the by-laws to make almost any law of government desired and this power has been grievously abused in many instances. It has opened the way for moneyed men to shift their funds into these associations and thereby escape taxation by the purchase of prepaid and paid up stock. It gives the association the right to exact an exorbitant and usurious rate of interest from the borrower under the guise of premiums, and permits a wild speculation in real estate and personal securities. It permits wild-cat loans to be made on property in excess of its cash value. Look at the inconsistency of the claims made by the different associations are the second of the claims made by the different associations. ciations. Here is one company which al-leges that it pays the investor 16 per cent. dividend on his stock semi-annually. This same concern claims that it makes loans at an annual interest not to exceed 9 per cent. Where does the 7 per cent, come from to make up the discrepancy? It comes from the borrower who pays that sum in premiums which in all cases must be added to the nterest, but which he is induced to overlook by the bland'shments of the officers. It is only the money loaned which has the ability to earn. Inactive funds yield no profit. It is interesting to note the earnings of Indi-ana building and loan societies for the year 1894 as computed from their reports."

"Have you the figures at hand?" was asked Replying, he said he had but did not care replying, he said he had but did not care to give them until further verified.

"The statement made before the committee by a member of a loan company the other day," said Mr. Harrison, "was erroneous. The expense of loaning the money was given at a triffe over 2 per cent, when was given at a trifle over 2 per cent. When I can prove that it was more than 12 per cent. The whole fight is being made on expense accounts. The companies are willing to have prepaid and paid-up stock taxed but they are very sensitive on the subject of their expense accounts. The question will receive the attention of the Legislature this week and some facts will be brought out which I think will prove salutary in this connection.

"There is another feature in connection with this subject which seems to have been overlooked. The building and loan associations by a guarantee of big rates of interest have attracted investments which should seek other avenues of earning. What in-ducement is there for the investment of cap-ital in real estate when a more fruitful field is offered? I sometimes question the value of the loan societies to the State. Money has been attracted into a new channel and its diversity of investment has been de-

"One of the arguments used in favor of company of persons who would enter into a contract to employ a number of the men it would be good business policy to proceed at once to the construction of buildings for their use as a factory. There were then

and it is an utter impossibility for a failure to occur. A failure can be charged only to wanton mish anagement."

"What evils does your bill propose to eliminate from the laws now in force?"

The provisions of the bill were given as follows:

REV. DR. COULTAS TAKES HIS CON-

First-To prevent the purchase of real estate, except when necessary to protect the investments of the association.

Second—Fixing the rate of interest to not exceed 8 per cent, per annum and abolishing the expense fund.

Third—Making prepaid and paid-up stock taxable.

Fourth-Requiring all associations doing business in the State to file an !temized statement of their expenses with the Audi-Fifth-A penalty clause is attached making violations a misdemeanor and fixing the maximum fine at \$200.

Representative Harrison continuing said:
"I do not wish it understood that I am an enemy to building, loan fund and saving associations, but I do wish it distinctly understood that I shall exert every influence to correct the evils of the existing laws and make it impossible for dishonest officers to practice their present methods of deception. I think the Legislature is a unit in this determination.
"The attempt of some small-minded per-

"The attempt of some small-minded persons who are beneficiaries of the building and loan companies to ring politics into the consideration of this question," said Mr. Harrison, laughingly, "will call attention to the size of their campaign donations last year. It will be interesting to note the share they had in gaining a victory at the polls last November and compare their interest then with the supreme solicitude for the good of our party at the present time. But this is only one of the amusing incidents connected with the conduct of building and loan societies and exemplifies the adage that 'It makes a deal of difference whose ox is gored." ence whose ox is gored.' ence whose ox is gored."

The House committee on corporations will consider the question of building and loan societies on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Statehouse and representatives from all portions of the State will be present by invitation.

#### ORGANIZED LABOR'S BILLS. Satisfaction with the Progress of

Them-Charter Amendment. An amendment to the city charter is to be drawn up at the instance of the Labor Legislative Council and will probably be introduced this week. It was decided upon yesterday and contemplates the construction of all public work directly under city control, with strict civil-service rules. A committee, consisting of William J. Hugo, R. E. Groff and D. F. Kennedy, was ap-pointed to have the proposed amendment drafted. The council opposes the street-sweeping amendment which has already been introduced.

The progress of bills already introduced was discussed. The council is well pleased with the progress thus far, especially with the coliability and boiler inspection bills, which have been favorably reported. O. J. O'Riley, of Terre Haute; L. L. Cloud and Lohn Green contribute a committee to form John Gregg constitute a committee to form-ulate an amendment to the blacklisting Roscoe Barnett and George Dunr were authorized to act as agents of the council in the management of labor legislation. The members of the council say the have no desire to use funds for lobbyin nave not desire to use funds for lobbying purposes. The council asked for \$100 of Labor day money to be placed for legislative expenses, but this was refused, as there was no authority to divert the funds from the purpose for which they were obtained. The council will meet again Tuesday night at English's Hotel.

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Interest. A circular issued by one of the largest, f not the largest, building and loan assoclations in the State is cited to show the reckless claims made by these State institutions. If the assertions made in the circular, which is also advertised in a number of papers, are true, there is apparent need of legislative inquiry. The circular is as follows: "I deposit 80 cents a month on each share of stock I own, and at the end of share of stock I own, and at the end of six years I find that the amount deposited is \$57.60 a share. I now receive in cash for my shares \$100 each, and find I have a net profit of \$42.40. But the amount paid, \$57.60, has not been on deposit for six years, but really only half that time, on the average, or three years. Dividing the profit, \$42.40, by the principal, \$57.60, shows 73.6 per cent. profit for three years, or nearly 25 per cent. per annum for the average time money has been on deposit. I know that my investment is absolutely safe, and that I can

find no better opportunity for profitable sav A member of the Legislature says an in stitution that pays 25 per cent. Interest a year, is either proving a grinding burden to borrowers, charging them highly usurious rates of interest, or else the statement made by the officers is without truth.

## An attempt will be made this week to

push forward the apportionment legislation, and the Senate will probably take up the legislative apportionment bill early in the week. The House will meet this morning at 9 o'clock. A number of the members are in favor of continuing the half-day sessions for awhile as there is much committee work to be done, and it is almost impossible to get a quorum when meetings are held in the evening.

## Indorsed at Noblesville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27 .- A mass meeting of the citizens of this city was held to-night to give expression of public sentiment on the Nicholson bill in the Legislature. All the churches of the city ad-journed their services and held a union service at the M. E. Church, eight hundred people being present, all parties and classes and the best thought of the city and vicinity represented. A petition was signed by those present to be sent to Representative Harris and Senator Boyd. Resolutions were adopted and ordered printed in the city papers.

## MR. MUNSON'S CLAIMS.

Says He Was Not Directly Connected

with the Attempted Bribery. Edward A. Munson, who is being sued by the creditors of Rachael Newgarden for \$250, which was placed in his hands for the purpose, it is alleged, of influencing the adjustment of the fire loss in the Newgarden store last July, says he received the money from Mr. Boyd, the appraiser who valued the stock, and that he held it simply as trustee. He also says he offered to pay it back to Jacob Wiener, the agent of Mrs. Newgarden, from who it originally came, but would not do so unless Weiner signed a receipt for the amount, which receipt should plainly state that the money had been paid by Weiner to influence the settlement of the loss. This, he says, Weiner declined to do, and consequently he would not return the money. Mr. Munson asserts that he had nothing to do with any deal by any person or persons were to attempt to defraud the insurance companies. He by Weiner to Boyd, the appraiser, and that he had no interest in it more than to re-ceive it and take care of it at Boyd's request. He would not tell to whom he had given the money, except that he gave to two men from Ohio.

## COLLEGE-AVENUE CLEANING.

Citizens Hold a Meeting and May Resist Payment of Assessments.

met Saturday night at Buschman's grocery, corner of College and Christian avenues, and gave expression regarding the high assessments for the cleaning of their street during the past season. It was decided to consult legal advice for the purpose of seeing if there is not some way by which the property owners can be spared paying what they think excessive rates. Councilman Allen was there, and he explained to those present the manner in which contracts for cleaning are let, which was reviewed by him during the Council investigation. Contractor King bid the lowest for the cleaning of College avenue, but he was not awarded the contract because he was not the lowest bidder on the district. It was said at the meeting that the contract for 1895 had been let at an increased rate over 1894, and an attempt will be made to have the last contract annulled. A committee of three was appointed to consider the advisability of beginning legal proceedings. of seeing if there is not some way by

#### proceedings. Narrowly Missed a Wreck.

The Vandalla passenger train, due here from the west at 7:20 p. m., came near being wrecked last evening about two miles west of the city. While the train was traveling at a high rate of speed the driving rod of the engine broke. The air-brake was put on, and the train came to a sudden and abrupt stop. The broken rod caused some havec, but no serious accident resulted. The passengers were delayed for nearly an hour, and finally had to be hauled west and brought into the city by a different route.

GREGATION TO ANTWERP.

Interesting Lecture on an Ocean Voyage and Scenes in Foreign Lands.

Rev. Dr. Coultas, pastor of Roberts Park Church last night talked of his recent ocean voyage and tour through Europe. Dr. Coultas will deliver a series of these talks, last night's being the first. A large audience enjoyed the pastor's narrative of "A Sea Voyage and Some Scenes in Antwerp," which he prefaced with the words of the Psalmist, who said:

"They that go down to the sea in ships see the workings of the Lord and the wonders of the deep." Dr. Coultas graphically detailed many of the incidents of the voyage and took the audience with him into the streets and cathedrals of the city of Antwerp. Although many thousand miles from his native country the visitor to Europe in these latter days scarcely realizes that he is outside of the United States. On the sea the American man-of-war is everywhere and on the eastern continent the stars and stripes float above the ancient cities. Neither is it necessary, the speaker thought, to go out of the United States to see foreign lands, because the products of the old eastern cities are to be found in every part of America. Dr. Coultas regretted that he had not been able to visit those sacred spots of the far east where once the Jehovah walked, although this disappointment had been in a measure mitigated by a visit to Rome where the apostle

Paul had come into the light of Christianity. Dr. Coultas described interestingly his experience on board an ocean steamer, not emitting those periods of sea-sickness which he termed conflicts with the world, flesh and the devil. Inside the narrow confines of a steamship's cabin, the pastor found all human peculiarities disclosed. If a man has a trait of character that he desires to conceal he should not take an ocean youage. The he should not take an ocean voyage. The speaker amusingly delineated the characters of some of his fellow-passengers, particularly the villainous punster, the amateur artist and the "smart aleck."

The American tourist landed at Antwerp on a bright, beautiful Sabbath morning. Dr. Coultas said the most inspiring sight to him was a view of the great war-ship "Chi-cago," as they steemed into the harbor of cago," as they steemed into the harbor of the Belgian city. There was not a passenger on board the steamer who was not thrilled, and he believed it wouldn't have marred the sacred Sabbath had a cheer gone up from the tired Americans as they gazed on the Union colors. The sight aroused patriotism, and love for country is next to leave for and love for country is next to love for God. Dr. Coultas suggested Antwerp as an excellent place to begin the tour of Europe It was here that the historian would touch he hem of the garment of the past. Ant werp with its museums, its cathedrals and its works of art proved a delightful so-journing spot for the tourists. Dr. Coultas had been told that the most advantageous place to view the city was from the cabman's seat. From this point he saw everything of interest in the thoroughfares of the city. It would require a lecture of hours to discourse upon all that was of interest in the ancient city and the pastor would not attempt it. He visited the grave of artist Rubens and afterward viewed the masterpiece of the dead painter, "The Descent from the Cross." This immense painting has for years occupied a position in one of the Roman cathedrals of Antwerp and after each service it is disclosed to the eye of the visitor. As the visitor gazes upon the marvelous scenes so fearfully portrayed by ly, portrayed by the master hand of the artist, he feels that he is looking upon the glories of heaven itself.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF THE EAST. Bishop Hale Delivers the Second of

the Episcopal Club Lectures. Bishop Hale, of the diocese of southern Illinois, whose home is in Cairo, lectured at St. Paul's Cathedral last evening on the "Christian Church of the East." The Bishop was a missionary in the east for many years and he is familiar with the subject. Owing to the severe weather there was not a large audlence present, which fact was regretted by those who did not attend, for the lecture was both interesting and instructive. It was one of the regular course on church history, which has been planned for the season. The Bishop took as a text the sixteenth verse of the tenth chapter of St. John: "And other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold and one shep-

The Bishop asked if the church of the present did not fail to realize that all Christians are to brought into one fold with one faith and one shepherd. All attempts at union have thus far proved fruitless. Christian unity is now desired. There is a tendency toward union. The day when there shall be one fold and one shepherd may not be very far distant.

The Bishop, after expressing the foregoing thoughts as an introduction, went on to speak of the church of the East. In the early days it was distinctly Greek in form, worship and customs. In the course of time the church divided, with one head at Rome and another at Constantinople. There were divisions, each with entirely different were divisions, each with entirely different interests. It has never been possible to unite them, so to-day there are the Eastern and Western church. The Eastern church has about one hundred million members. It is composed of eleven branches. The differences between them are small, and some day, the Bishop thinks, they will all be united under the Orthodox church. A patriarch of the eastern church has no autority except in his own district in Turkey. ity except in his own district. In Turkey his powers are limited. If he becomes too aggressive and shows indications of advancement, his resignation is demanded through the influence of the government. If he conducts the office to the liking of the government he may retain it for an in-definite period. Bishop Hale has known five ex-patriarchs, living at the same time, all of whom were forced to resign. He said it was remarkable how the church has managed to exist under the oppression of the Turkish government.

The Bishop then made a comparison between the Eastern and the Western church, pointing out the few differences and speak-ing of the customs of the former. The Eastern church, he said, is somewhat more ceremonial than the Western. It is not true that the services there are conducted in a language unfamiliar to the people. The Bishop related several incidents show ug how easy it was to obtain copies of the testa-ment in the East, in different language, which tended to show that the Eastern church has an open Bible. He had more difficulty in purchasing a testament in France than he had in St. Petersburg. At the latter place the books can be purchased

at a small price, printed in any of the lan-guages of the country.

The Eastern church observes the commands of St. James providing for the annotting with oil of the sick. They do not believe in purgatory but hold that grace alone brings salvation. The priests must marry, as single men can only become teachers. The church is making rapid strides learning. In being toward a higher civilization and much time is now given to learning. In Greece the native language is being purified and brought nearer the Greek of the classics. The present language, he said, can never attain the purity of the old Greek, but it is tending that way. The Eastern church is devoting much time and money to concluded his remarks by saying that there are many things in the Eastern church worthy the attention of the West. Their religious zeal and devotion is commendable. The church is not so very far away from the one of the West, and the Bishop hopes the day is not far distant when all shall be within one fold, with one shepherd.

Science Club on Compressed Air.

Saturday night the Indianapolis Engineering Club listened to a paper on "Air Compressions," by Arthur Boothley. In air compressions the chief difficulty is to overcome the rise in temperature. This is accomplished, he said, either by surrounding the air cylinder with a water jacket, or to spray water directly into the cylinder, the water in both cases absorbing the heat. Mr. Boothley explained the laws of Boyle and Charles, relating to gases, representing by two curves the applicability of these laws to the compression of air. Air compressions made after the laws explained are pressions made after the laws explained are called dry and wet compressions. The lecturer thought the wet compressions showed a higher efficiency in the reduction of temperature, but they require more care and a slower movement of machinery, which gives greater frictional resistence. If the compressed air could be used immediately after

compression and before any loss of heat has cocurred, this method would be a highly effective one for the transmission of power.

Tyranulcal Capitalist.

BURGLAR WITH A THEORY. Must Not Blame Him, but Look to the

The drug store of L. A. Gable, Illinois and Seventh streets, was entered by a burglar last night, who forced open the rear door with a "jimmy." About twenty-five dollars' worth of knives, one dollar in pennies and \$1.50 in stamps were stolen. The robbery was not discovered until daylight, and it is not known at what time it was committed. On the prescription counter, written on a prescription blank, was the follow-

"Gentlemen-Don't blame me. This is the result of a conglomeration of unfortunate circumstances brought by the chicanery of unscrupulous and tyrannical capitalists. They refuse to let honest workingmen get an honest living, and this is the result.

You can get square on them. "AMERICUS." William Lee, a clerk at the store, had a dress coat stolen. He says he thinks the burglar was laboring under a misapprehension when he took the coat. Mr. Lee says the coat does not belong to a capitalist, and he fails to see what a workingmar burglar would want with it.

### POLICE MUST DO THEIR DUTY.

Superintendent Powell Has a Long Talk with the Sergeants. Superintendent Powell had all the police sergeants before him last evening. They were closeted for half an hour, during which time Mr. Powell stated emphatically what he expected of the force. He said he was not at all satisfied with the work of some of the patrolmen, and told the sergeants to report all men to him who were at all lazy or reluctant about doing their

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Powell, "that there is some soldiering going on, and it must stop. The men have had ample time in which to become acquainted with the wishes of the board and myself. There is no excuse now for neglect of duty."

It is said that this is the last warning which some of the men will receive. There which some of the men will receive. There are a few of the men whom the superintendent thinks do not pursue their work with the proper amount of enthusiasm. Speaking of these a few days ago to a Journal reporter the Superintendent said he knew some of the men would shut their eyes rather than make an arrest and have to appear in court the next morning. He says the men who come under this class. says the men who come under this class have had ample warning. There is no disposition to demoralize the force, so the Superintendent says. Patrolmen who attend to duty need not be concerned by the talk

given the sergeants last night Trouble with William Tron. The police experienced some difficulty yesterday in seeing to the observance of the liquor law. The "Levee" gave the force the most trouble. Patrolmen Simpson and Milan reported trouble with William Tron, proprietor of the Kingston saloon and restaurant. The officers believed that the law was violated there, but Tron objected to an investigation. The two officers said they were shamefully abused and cursed. Last night Captain Campbell gave special orders to watch the Kingston, and instructed the officers detailed for the "Levee" to take no abuse or insults. "If Tron gives you any trouble bring him

in," he said, "in pieces, if necessary, if you can't bring him in all at once."

This statement was made in the presence of the entire force, and it brought forth tremendous applause

In Memory of Mrs. Adda M. Ballard.

Services in memory of Mrs. Adda M. Ballard, who died Jan. 25, 1895, were held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 1136 North Pennsylvania street. The No. 1136 North Pennsylvania street. The service was conducted by Rev. Thomas C. Brown, pastor of the Friends' Church. Mrs. Ballard was born at Ogden, Ind., Aug. 29, 1865. She was the daughter of Eli F. and Jennie Hodson. Oct. 27, 1886, she was married to William H. Ballard, at the home of her father, near Kingstown. Mrs. Ballard possessed a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, and at the time of her death was a member of the Friends' Church and Sabbath school of this city. Among and Sabbath school of this city. Among those bereaved by her death is her little daughter, a husband and a mother and sis-

Captain Wiles's Funeral. The funeral services of Capt. W. D. Wiles will be held at his late residence this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The services at the house will be brief, conducted by Rev.

J. A. Milburn, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Wiles was a member. The services at Crown Hill will be under the direction of the Grand Army. The hom rank plantage of the Grand Army. The Bunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year Willis A. Miner and Charles Jones.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year Willis A. Miner and Charles Jones. house will be brief, conducted by Rev.

## REDUCTION IN LAMPS

Dresden Lamps, Onyx, Iron and Metal Lamps. We are offering Lamps and Shades at the prices of the lamp only. You buy a lamp and we make no charge for shade or

Julius C. Walk, Leading Jewelers. 12 East Washington St

## COKE REDUCED

6c for LUMP per Bushel 8c for CRUSHED per Bushel TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

58 South Pennsylvania Street.

## INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

#### SOME BAKERS

Are reducing the size of their

loaves. Parrott & Taggart

Are giving the biggest and best loaves at the cut price.

3 cents a Loaf,

2 Loaves for 5 cents.

Weigh your bread and see that you get the benefit of the reduced price.

### PRINCE ALBERT CIGAR

Meets the demands of the most fastidious smokers and is a constant source of enjoyment and satisfaction to its friends.

LOUIS G. DESCHLER, Sole Agent, Opposite Postoffice, and Bates House Clgar Box trade a specialty.

## New Supply of TRILBY

Publisher's price, \$1.75. Our price, in store \$1.35, or \$1.50 by mail.

We have received the Tribune and World Almanacs for 1895. Price of either, 25c postpaid. CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.

Reduction in Price

6 East Washington Street.

Of Granite and Agate Ware.

LILLY & STALNAKER. EDUCATIONAL. GOOD POSITIONS SECURED By our graduates. Many of the most successful me and women in the State attended the in titutio Now is the time to enter. Day or Night School.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

# SAPOLIO

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

- OF THE -

## Girard F. & M. Insurance Company On the 31st day of December, 1894.

Located at No. 633 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ALFRED S. GILLETT, President. EDWIN F. MERBILL, Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on Land and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for premiums.

All other securities. 459,399.17 782,983.77 20,174.49 14,390.05 12,516.72 Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof
All other claims against the company
Amount necessary to remoure outstanding risks.

I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the state central the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the signal statement, and that the said original statement is now on flie in this office [SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affixing official seal, this 21st day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

## AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

- OF THE -

Located at No. 146 Broadway, New York City.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 4,5 and 6 per cent, as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is 387.370.00 Loans on bonds and inortgages of real caute, which the allocation which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts ofherwise secured.

Debts for premiums. 20,500.00 51,108.88 300,603.92 700,028.00

LIABILITIES.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, horsely condit that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned commany on the 3 ist day of December, 1304, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 21st day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

## On the 31st day of December, 1894. WM. H. CROLIUS, Scoretary. DAVID ADEE, President.

The greatest amount in any one ris \$10,000.

\$1,504,714.11

Losses adjusted and not due
Losses unadjusted
All other claims against the company.
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks \$950,030.54 The greatest amount in any one risk, \$40,000.